



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 18, 1910.

WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?
IMPORTANCE OF DECISION.
LABOR PROBLEMS OF CALIFORNIA.
COMMISSIONER'S FINAL REPORT.
SUPPORT THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
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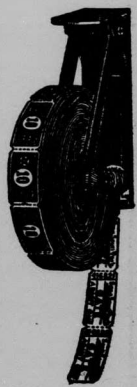
Both of them had a share in it

A well-known English actor, John Bannister, was said to be the only actor of his time to retire with a snug fortune, though many others had made as big money in their day. When people asked him how he had done it, he used to explain, with a laugh: "They say it's my wife who has taken care of my money, and so she has—but I think I deserve a little of the credit for I let her do it."

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1910.

No. 1

IMPORTANCE OF DECISION.

No court decision since the A. F. of L. boycott case is of more concern to trade unionists and the people generally than the finding of the jury on February 4th in the famous hatters' case. Judge James P. Platt charged the jury as follows: "If the means employed by the defendants to cripple the plaintiff's trade at home and abroad have been established in this trial as a crime, then it is not possible for any body of men to find anything but one result.

"It is your positive duty to accept the law in this case. There is sufficient evidence so that you can arrive at the proper amount of damages to be awarded without guesswork and without speculation. I want the question of damages to be settled from a business standpoint. It is your business to settle as best you can the extent of damages done Loewe & Co. in the other states of the union also.

"I leave you, gentlemen, with the statement of my absolute confidence in your integrity and fairness, and intention to do the right thing. I feel that sympathy will bear no part in your settlement of that portion of the case which has been turned over to you by the court. I want you to reach your conclusion on that subject of damages from the business standpoint.

"The purpose of this combination of men (indicating the unions of Danbury, Bethel and Norwalk) was to cripple the plaintiff's business at home and abroad, and these actions began July 5, 1902, and ended September 20th of the year following. The damages done the plaintiffs in the other states should be clearly established by the testimony. I think sufficient evidence has been presented for you to reach a satisfactory conclusion."

"There is the fact," says Mr. Gompers, "of the labor organizations brought under the Sherman anti-trust law by the interpretation of the United States Supreme Court, the voluntary organization of the workers governing their personal rights. A labor organization is not organized for profit nor to deal in the products of labor, it simply undertakes to aid the men in the protection of their personal rights.

"The court has decided that such an association organized not for profit but for the benefits of their personal rights and interest comes under the Sherman anti-trust law. It is repugnant to the very purposes of the law. I hope and expect that an appeal will be taken, but after all, the injury involved is in the decision of the supreme court of the United States under which the labor organizations are brought and the Sherman anti-trust law, and which will have to be rectified by an act of congress.

"The thing for which the Hatters' Union is now mulcted in damages and for which any labor organization may be mulcted, is distinctly legal in Germany, and so decided by its highest judicial courts, and by the trades dispute act, passed by the British parliament in 1906, and is also legal in nearly every European continental country. Surely what is legal for the working people under monarchies and empires should not be illegal in the republic of the United States."

If the courts finally decide the union boycott illegal, and that both the funds of organization and resources of members may be levied upon, it will be difficult to foretell the result. It looks as though it makes a difference who does the boycotting.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Will History Repeat Itself?

In 1905 some of the employing printers of San Francisco endeavored to take away from their employees the eight-hour workday, gained by mutual agreement in the first instance and installed on the graduated basis of dropping fifteen minutes every six months. Our readers will remember that the effort was a complete failure. The Citizens' Alliance used its power to force several employers to fight the unions, much against their will. A walking delegate of the National Typothetae arrived from the east to "direct" the contest, but he was a dismal failure.

In 1907 an agreement of a similar nature was entered into between the unions of the iron trades industry and the California Metal Trades Association. Exactly the same method of introducing the eight-hour day as noted above was agreed upon. One or two organizations objected, stating that, in view of the experience of the printers and pressmen, it was not unlikely that an attempt would be made to insist on a return to the nine-hour day after the completion of the agreement. The objecting unions were induced to reconsider, and the negotiations were completed.

In a few months the eight-hour day will arrive, as per schedule, and there is more or less uneasiness on the part of some as to the future. It may be, and the "Labor Clarion" hopes it to be the case, no good reason for the slightest concern regarding the wage and hour scale. It is known, however, that the employers have had their associations of other localities urge them to change conditions. The impossibility of working under the eight-hour day system is a theme that some use upon which to hang an argument that falls to the ground readily, because the eight-hour day has not been tried in the industry.

All progressive movements have to start somewhere. San Francisco has the good fortune to be the pioneer of a sensible way of curtailing the workday with the least possible friction to the business of the employer. Both parties at interest agreed to this course. It never would have been agreed to had there been the least doubt of its permanency.

Before the world is very much older, the eight-hour day will be universal in the manufacturing industries of the United States. The men in the iron trades want it.

We trust the day of the trade agreement is going to continue in San Francisco and vicinity in the iron industry, that no backward step will be taken, that industrial turmoil will become a relic of by-gone days, and that neither wage scales nor the eight-hour day will be disturbed, excepting with the consent and approval of both sides.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.
By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

Elements of Life Insurance.

To the People. Letter No. 33.

Insurance is the equalization of fortune. The degree to which it accomplishes that end is, of course, limited by its sufficiency and the contingencies to which it applies. But, by indemnifying one set of men for their losses through misfortune out of funds contributed by themselves and others who, like them, in advance, seemed subject to the danger of a like misfortune, it tends to spread the loss over all and thus to equalize their fortunes in the one regard.

By means of insurance, a large number of men arrange to lose small sums, the premiums which they pay. Their reward is that such of them as would otherwise lose great sums through a particular sort of mischance shall be indemnified in whole or in part, as may be the agreement. Thus all have the benefits of the protection, though to only a part do the misfortunes actually come which are indemnified.

The first known form of insurance, therefore, was the giving of a bond for another, a form not now always recognized to be insurance at all. Insurance is the alliance of prudent men against misfortune. It is a peculiarly significant, important and even vital invention of civilization, and a practical application of the principle of solidarity or community of interests.

Insurance prevents the crushing of the individual by disaster of a financial nature, so far as it applies by apportioning his loss among persons who appeared to be subject to the risk of such disaster. Each bearing a small part of the loss, determined in advance, carries no more than he can bear. Business men, though prudent and not wildly venturesome, who are freed in this manner from the fear of disaster, dare to essay that which would otherwise be most dangerous; and thus great enterprises are encouraged.

The practice of insurance was brought about, not by an appeal to altruistic sentiment, but by purely business considerations. It is worthy of note that even the most of the insurance upon lives were at first for security of creditors.

Sentimental charity had interpreted "bear ye one another's burdens" to mean "bear ye others' burdens." Insurance came about by a recognition of a truer interpretation of the command, and one that made it a practical rule for wise living. The new meaning, which was, perhaps, all along the true meaning, is: "Bear your share of the common burden, and your own burden will be borne by you and the others." This principle has by some been thought to be applicable to a scheme of general co-operation, perhaps too repressive of individual freedom of action. Business men have recognized its applicability through insurance to the bearing of unexpectedly heavy financial burdens under given contingencies; and in a perfectly practical way, for purposes of enlightened selfishness only. They co-operate in insurance, as they co-operate in the state, for mutual protection. Indemnity is the fundamental idea of insurance. It replaces, in whole or in part, in kind or in equivalent, that which is lost. This it does by what is the reversal of gambling, though it bears much similitude of gambling in form. Thus gambling is to bet upon a certain contingency. If it happens, you get back your

stake, and also the stake of your opponent; if it does not happen, you lose your stake. In insurance, so far as the surface of the thing goes, you also bet on a contingency. If it happens, you get the stakes of your opponent, that is, the amount of the insurance if the loss is so much; but you do not get your stake back. If it does not happen, you lose your stake. The only difference appears, on the surface, to be that you do not get your stake back, and that your opponent is also stakeholder.

But when you go deeper into it, the case is otherwise. It would not be gambling, though it seems so, if another had ventured your money for you on a certain contingency, for you to bet a like sum on the other side, so that in any event you would come out even. That is what the gamblers call a "hedge," and speculators, a "wash sale."

Nature exposes men to certain risks of loss. To permit that risk to remain uncovered is really to gamble; to cover it by insurance is to "hedge." It may also be shown that the company does not gamble. If you put one bet on the tossing of a coin, you either win or lose. But if you put ten thousand such bets, the laws of averages come in to limit your loss or gain; and, if you put an unlimited number of such bets, you cannot lose or gain at all, because the chances are even.

Nothing is more reliable than the laws of average when a large number of risks are combined. Insurance, as conducted by prudent companies, is a business, with a reasonably reliable margin of profit, and not a speculation. The total loss on a large number of insurances within a given period can be foretold with remarkable accuracy. From these considerations, it must be evident that to insure a return of more than the financial loss converts insurance into gambling. This has long been recognized.

In a like manner, to permit a person to have an insurance against that which involves no financial loss to him, is seen to be gambling. Both of these things are discountenanced by the laws. Insurance, excepting in fidelity or surety bonds, was unknown among the ancients, though a form of insurance was practiced in marine loans. Thus money was advanced at higher than the current rates of interest, upon ships and cargoes, on condition that, in case the same were lost, the loan should not be repayable. Marine insurance was also the first form of modern insurance. Next came fire insurance, and after that life insurance and other forms.

The man who, in these days, neglects life insurance, and who relies upon the chance of living and of accumulating money, is like the man who should go back to the old methods of agriculture, manufacturing and transportation. He is governed, not only by the ideas of men who are dead, but by those of men whose rule has become obsolete. He is beginning the experiment of individualism over again, after it has been tried out and found wanting, after co-operation has taken its crown and scepter and rules in its stead.

The man who neglects to insure his life may govern his dependents after his death in a way that will be anything but complimentary to himself or pleasant to them.

Widows and orphans left without proper means of support and education are ruled by the tyrant poverty, and he is about as cruel a tyrant as ever sat upon a throne. But the man who dies without life insurance often places this tyrant on the throne to rule over his dependents.

Letter No. 34 will have for its title: "How to tell a man's life insurance weight, and lessons in thrift."

Wife (on her return home): "Have you noticed that my husband missed me very much while I was away, Mary?" Maid: "Well, I didn't notice it so much at first, but yesterday he seemed to be in despair."

Men and Measures

International President George L. Berry of the pressmen and assistants has notified subordinate unions that an assessment of one day's pay will be levied between the 22d and 28th of next May, to be devoted toward the building of a home for tuberculosis patients and aged members.

Herbert V. Ready died in Redlands, Cal., on February 11th. He was the head of the firm of Murray & Ready, the employment agency that for years fought the unions.

T. L. Lewis defeated William Green for the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America by 23,597 votes. Frank J. Hayes won the vice-presidency by a majority of 34,000 votes.

The street and elevated railroad employees in Manhattan and Brooklyn are organizing a union. They have received a charter from the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railroad Employees. Secret enrollment has been going on for more than six months, but until more than one-half of the street and elevated railroad employees are enrolled, no meeting will be called to elect officers.

The San Jose Woolen Mills, in operation since 1869, are to suspend business. About one hundred people will be thrown out of employment as a result.

The New York "Call" of February 6th states that the Philadelphia shirtwaist makers have won their seven weeks' fight. The situation in New York City is improving daily, as many firms have conceded union recognition and agreed to the schedule and conditions.

Peter F. Curran, noted English labor official, died last Tuesday, aged fifty years.

Oakland trade unionists are in arms over the employment of Japanese to clean school windows. The attention of the board of education will be directed to the matter.

Sacramento carmen have gained an increased wage schedule, which has to be ratified by the international officials, a mere matter of form. Two cents an hour will be the standard increase, based on an average working day of nine and a half hours, with a five-year agreement.

Following the discovery that a number of Japanese fruit growers in the San Joaquin valley are causing serious injury to the standard set by the majority of growers by shipping fruit of low quality under American names, growers at Stockton are planning to take some action to put a stop to the practice. A proposition is being made to take the matter up before the organization of fruit and grape men, with the view of protecting growers of standing.

Vallejo is to have a labor temple. Directors have been elected, and preparations are under way to sell stock.

The second of the series of public school evening lectures was given last Wednesday evening. The subject was "British Columbia," illustrated, and A. J. Le Breton was the lecturer. A program of instrumental and vocal music was given. These gatherings are both instructive and entertaining, and there is no charge for admission.



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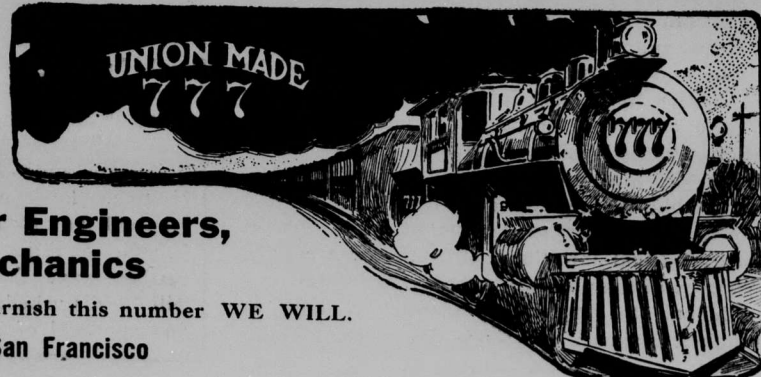
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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



KICKS AND KINKS.

A Living Wage.

The old man asked our business agent one day: "How much wages would satisfy you, anyway? If I should give you the advance that you are asking, you'd come around again in a little while asking for more."

The walking delegate didn't deny it, and he was right. Perhaps you've noticed that, as a rule, the worst strikes are engaged in not by the men working for the lowest wages, but by those who are getting the biggest money. There is no particular point at which we'll promise to stop asking for more, because that sort of thing is too mechanical. Wages don't represent a fixed value. If they did, that would help. There are men in New York getting three dollars a day, while in the west the same men could get four for the same amount and kind of work. The cost of living makes some difference, but the method of living has also a whole lot to do with it.

We live very much better, in some ways, than our forefathers did. Some of us have organs and pianos in our homes, and some other things which are in common use, that must have been luxuries not many years ago. It is not a question, however, as to whether or not we are living better than the folks who were satisfied with less a hundred years ago. The world has moved along since those days, and we're going to keep up with the procession, if we can.

While American workingmen produce more than the workingmen of other countries, and while they receive higher wages, they are actually paid less in proportion to what they produce, than is paid these workingmen in foreign lands. At any rate, that's what United States government reports tell us.

It isn't up to the workingman, particularly, to lay out a scheme that will solve the wage question. He may be compelled to do it, some day, but the capitalists have it in their power to hire the men who could do much towards solving it, if they would. They know a good many things about business affairs that the workingman doesn't know, but which he must know if he's to give the world a fair solution of the wage question.

A living wage doesn't mean exactly the same thing to any two men. My "living wage" wouldn't satisfy the super nor the old man, because they've a higher standard than I have. For some men to "live" means summer homes and European trips, besides a lot of other stuff that some of my friends don't care a rap about. To others, it means simply bread and meat, rent and fuel, clothes, and the barest necessities of life. We're getting beyond the latter definition of the term, because the great mass of working people are getting to have higher standards. After all, a "living wage" is largely a matter of taste and disposition. It means the securing of that which will satisfy the cravings of the soul, the mind and body of each individual man. Therefore there is no specific amount that can be set down as a "living wage," and with which all men must be satisfied. By the time a man gets to the point which he once considered just about right, he finds that his ideal has advanced way beyond his old standard, and he finds himself pushing on as hard as ever towards even higher and better things. That's why our business agent couldn't promise that we'd be satisfied with the next raise in our wages, and that's why, in a year from now, we shall probably be after still better wages, provided that we get the raise that we are now after.

It's because I believe all this that I would not hinder the old man or any other boss from making all the money that he can, and spending it exactly as he pleases, provided, of course, that he makes

it honestly, and gives me a chance to make all I can, and that I get my share of united enterprise. —Rev. Charles Stelzle in "Letters from a Workingman."

ORGANIZER TERRY IN THE SOUTH.

The "Citizen" of Los Angeles has received the following letter from William E. Terry, who was in Waycross, Ga., when he wrote:

"I am touring Dixie Land, and glad to tell you am having fine success. This little city of 10,000 population now has eighteen unions and a trades assembly. I have put in three charters since coming here, the last one on January 20th, the retail clerks, and on January 4th the trades assembly. Have two more locals under way and also a labor temple association organized and 1000 shares of stock subscribed. We are going to build a temple here costing \$30,000, complete, which will be a fine building for a city this size."

BENEFIT FOR A WORTHY CAUSE.

Mayor P. H. McCarthy and Mrs. McCarthy will lead the grand march at the masquerade ball, arranged for the benefit of a lady who is about to lose her home, at Lyric Hall, 513 Larkin street, tomorrow, Saturday evening, February 19th. Tickets are fifty cents. On this occasion the mayor will address the assemblage regarding a proposed benefit organization having for its object the assistance of the working classes and their wives and families when out of employment, or suffering from accidents or sickness.

The Italian government is enforcing stringent measures for the suppression of the traffic in children under age by the glass-working industries in France. The minister of interior, in a letter addressed to the prefects in the kingdom, states that an exhaustive official inquiry has shown the existence of an appalling condition of affairs. Agents of this odious sweating system are in the habit of touring Italian country districts for the purpose of bargaining with poor parents and guardians for the possession of their children for a term of years. If successful the children are packed off to the glass foundries, especially in southern France, where they are utterly at the mercy of their "captors." They are subjected to a life of heart-rending slavery and ill treatment.

"\$2.25."

By Arthur H. Dodge.

Real estate men in San Francisco do not agree as to when the Panama canal will be completed, but they do agree that when it is completed land values of that little wind-swept peninsula will take a mighty jump forward.

Ask a real estate dealer why improvements being made thousands of miles distant should benefit San Francisco landlords, and he will inform you that he is a "business man" and not a theorist.

Not long ago one of the theorists wished to purchase a lot adjoining his own, with the intention of building on it and generally improving the land. The lot was one of those we have all seen in the suburbs of cities, which is worth more to the person owning the adjoining lot than to anyone else. The theorist made the business man a fair offer which was flatly declined, and then the following conversation occurred:

"But you will have to hold this lot several years before it will be worth as much as I am willing to give; and in the meantime you will have to pay taxes on it."

"Well, you know how it is; taxes don't amount to much on unimproved land. Last year we paid only \$2.25; so we can easily hold the lot until the Panama canal is finished, when it will be worth double what you are willing to pay for it now."

"Two dollars and twenty-five cents!"

"Two dollars and twenty-five cents" tells a story of "fenced-up" opportunities.

It explains the hidden power of landlords to prevent carpenters from building houses which people need. It explains why dwellings are built so close together in the suburbs of San Francisco, while well within the city limits are thousands of acres which no one is using and which no one will use for years to come. It explains why farmers are forced to till land a hundred miles from a market, thus making them the prey of express and transportation companies.

"Two dollars and twenty-five cents" also explains why young men say good-bye to their sweethearts and then seek opportunities in the wilds of new countries, although leagues and leagues of land need them at home.

And lastly it explains why one of the "disemployed" as reported recently in the San Francisco press, footsore and discouraged, ashamed of going home night after night and telling his wife that no work could be found, took a revolver and went out to Golden Gate Park.

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LABOR PROBLEMS OF CALIFORNIA.

By G. A. Buell.

[Paper read at the meeting of the Commonwealth Club on February 9, 1910. Mr. Buell is a San Francisco engineer, and has employed a large number of men. Next week we will print George A. Tracy's paper.—Editor.]

The questions prepared by direction of the Commonwealth Club on the subject "Labor Problems of California," and later submitted to various unions and employers, with such answers as have been received, have been tabulated and are extremely interesting, as they have forcibly developed several points on which unions and employers hold diametrically opposite views, likewise some on which their views are mutual.

The points on which they disagree have been mootable questions whenever collective bargaining has been attempted, and this wide divergence of opinion is responsible for the greater or less unsettled and deplorable condition which inconveniences both interested and disinterested parties when disputations occur between employer and employee, and especially so when one or both parties are acting independently and not as a part of an organized body.

We are dealing particularly with the question in San Francisco, and, with San Francisco as the pivotal point of activity, the inevitable sequence is that results which are of sufficient importance to the community at large to be classed as beneficial and recognized as such, must have their initiative within its confines and the more perfect the foundation from which springs the initiative, the more perfect, enduring and beneficial the fulfilment.

But here and elsewhere, labor unions have long since passed the formative period, but in this city they have been brought to a high state of efficacy, having central councils composed of representatives from the various unions, thereby creating legislative bodies who consider all subjects pertaining to grievances, either advising the union seeking an extension of its privileges that it has no valid ground for seeking further concessions, or else considers the grievance well founded, authorizes the union to demand from its employers the specific improvement they ask for, and gives the union its support in any and every manner necessary to gain the end desired.

In this connection it may be of interest to the public to know that these councils rarely hold a meeting without suppressing some over ambitious member, and the cases where unions are properly authorized to make demands, is only a very small percentage of those who seek the support of their central bodies to gain better conditions of some kind from their employers.

Labor unions were formed primarily to shorten the hours of labor and increase the daily wage of their members, and this is still their main object. When the time arrives that will render unnecessary their constant struggle for existence, they will begin to improve the quality of the units comprising each union, and will classify their members each in accordance with their particular merits.

Generally speaking, the members of a union labor organization may be divided into three classes:

First—Those who are willing and capable of giving a fair day's service for a fair day's wage.

Second—Those who are willing to give a fair day's service for a fair day's wage, but are handicapped by some of the myriad forms of infirmity.

Third—Those who think the world owes them a living, and from whom it is difficult to exact proper service, even under the most favorable conditions.

The first enumeration embraces the class who can under normal conditions secure steady employment at remunerative wages; under the law of "the survival of the fittest," their names are

the last to be removed from a pay-roll; their proficiency is sufficient warrant for their demanding and receiving proper compensation for their services, and their intelligence, being of the higher order, has shown them the wisdom of combining their forces, while their experience has demonstrated the feasibility of securing shorter hours and larger incomes by banding together in the form of unions and negotiating with their employers collectively rather than as individuals.

The second enumeration is worthy of every consideration, and humanity demands that they shall be given an opportunity to earn an honest livelihood; paternalism has been the curse of every country where it has been practiced to any extent, and an individual should never become a public charge, unless absolutely essential for the comfort and safety of the community; neither should an individual become a burden of expense to relatives or friends, while they possess the strength, ability and inclination to perform a comparative portion of standard service which can be compensated for at a comparative reduced rate.

The third enumeration is the disturbing element which successfully eludes discipline, unless it is applied through the channels of organization, whereby recalcitrant members can be classified in such a manner that they will make an effort to improve their standing in their particular calling, thereby placing the burden of their betterment on their particular organization, the outcome being, provided they are not mental and moral perverts, either the development of a normal operator or a complete abandonment of the protection accorded by the union.

A classification as outlined is only one of the developments contemplated by organized union labor, and it may be in order for employers to consider the advisability of properly informing themselves on the subject, and perhaps take a lesson in organization and betterment from the men who make their industries possible.

The employee of today is the employer of tomorrow, and as employers they are divided into two classes: those who believe in and favor organization of their employees, and those who do not.

The latter classification sometimes contains men of that peculiar type of mentality which takes itself very seriously, rather imagines the world and its environs created for their comfort and convenience, is quite positive the community would suffer an irreparable loss if they were removed from its sphere of activities, think their niche in the hall of fame was carved by their own efforts, and briefly summarized, entirely lose sight of the fact that they are only one strand in the cloth of effort that contributed to their success.

This type of employer is on a par with the employee who considers the world owes him a living, neither one of them giving a fair return for what they receive unless it be compulsory, and even then their greed and selfishness is a perpetual source of discord. The ray of promise in analyzing this unworthy branch of humanity is that in enumerating them they are found to comprise a hopeless minority, therefore ways and means can be found to subjugate them, thereby rendering their vaporings harmless.

The great majority of men, whether they be employers or employees, desire to do that which is right and just in dealing with their fellow men, but there are times when they are in doubt regarding the course of procedure that will be most beneficial, especially so if they are considering a case in which they are personally interested, for at such a time their opinion will be more or less influenced by personal bias, their mentality for the time being lacking the passive receptiveness of the judicial temperament, which segregates the evidence and renders a decision strictly on the merits evolved.

The fact that employers represent the same grades of fairness and unfairness, of right endeavor and wrong endeavor, of desire to properly compensate for services rendered and desire to evade proper compensation for services rendered, naturally places them in the same category as their employees, and there is just as much, if not more, reason for forming employers' associations as there is for employees forming unions.

In the opinion of the writer, no greater beneficial movement can be undertaken than the formation into employers' associations of every line of business in the city of San Francisco. At this writing there are a number of such organizations, which have been formed for a specific line of business, and in the generality of cases they have been created not so much with the idea of preserving peace, as that of being able to present a strong front in case of war.

The keynote of peace should be the incentive for forming employers' associations, and by the term employers' associations, I mean an organization of individuals engaged in one particular line of business, and good business judgment demands that each line of business should be organized in order that trade usages may be universal. Betterment of conditions almost invariably follows such a step, the exception being when the formation has been utilized and exploited to further the ambitions of some unscrupulous members.

In order to derive the best results, every line of commercial activity should have a separate association, likewise the professional and ethical followings should be organized, and from these units should be evolved an executive body that would be the accredited representative of the commercial and professional life of the city.

An organization of commercial and professional interests, as outlined, would be able to consider promptly any question involving the welfare of the city, and a decision rendered by it, if concurred in by the councils which are the central bodies of organized labor, would absolutely rep-

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resent the opinion of at least 80 per cent of the entire population.

Exploitation of the grievances of employees has often demonstrated the justice of their claim, but their employers, from stubbornness or otherwise, have refused to grant the concessions asked for, until the general public has been brought into and made to suffer from the controversy.

In plainer language, there was no one properly qualified to advise or restrain them, hence they followed the dictates of their own interests without regard to how it affected the general welfare.

With all employers' associations represented in a central body, the grievances of the various members would naturally be presented to the central body for consideration.

Development of the facts of the case would likewise develop the form of procedure; if the case should be proved without merit, it would not be supported in any manner by the central body; should the claims be approved by the central body, they would adopt the course best suited to attain a settlement in a harmonious manner, and the fact of the claimants having the moral support of the central body would be a large factor in effecting a prompt adjustment of the affair.

The necessity of submitting claims to the central body would, in a great measure, prevent individual associations from seeking support unless their case was well founded, as they could not help knowing that public disapproval would militate against them.

The history of the past is ever an interesting subject, certain epochs having a greater charm than others from the reason that during those periods mighty disturbances or revolutions changed the dominating power, and in nearly every instance a stride was made toward the civilization of today, which is without question more humane and enlightened than at any time during the recorded history of the world.

For centuries upon centuries the "law of might was the law of right," and singly and collectively man has struggled to protect his life and possessions, and incidentally to separate others from their lives and possessions. The dominant thought underlying thought during all these years has been for emancipation, and it is within our time that the shackles have been stricken from those who were trained to believe they should serve the Anglo-Saxon race with no compensation other than food and raiment, and no recreation other than that granted by the whim of those they called master.

The emancipation from the bigotry of inherited thought has long since passed the experimental stage, and mankind is daily growing more tolerant of the opinions of his fellow men, recognizing that one man's rights are equal to another's, and must not be abridged unless an attempt be made to enforce that which is unjust, thereby restricting the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, as granted to every citizen of this republic.

Under the stimulus of constructive statesmanship, this United States of America has become prolific with the wealth she has poured into the coffers of her favored sons; but this wealth has grown so much faster than the methods of equitably distributing it, that the vegetable garden of poverty is often encountered when the immense resources would, if distributed with anything like equity, create a lawn of prosperity reaching from ocean to ocean.

The imperfect distribution of wealth is primarily responsible for corruption in city, state and national governments; directly responsible for disagreements between capital and labor, and to a great extent is responsible for the criminal element that, smarting under the sting of poverty, commits every crime in the calendar, and justifies its actions with the self thought that oppression and deprivation of God-given rights forced them

to deeds of violence, in order to secure that, which to their sense, was their own.

The administration of justice is on a par with the distribution of wealth, both lacking equity, and "government of the people, for the people, by the people" has been usurped by persons who have developed political machinery in every city and hamlet of this republic, and their intrenchment is so complete and so far reaching that a radical departure from prevailing customs will be necessary to correct the evil.

Nations or municipalities, like individuals, must be developed to a receptive attitude before they are able to assimilate and recognize as a necessity a procedure that will improve the atmosphere of their environment, but I believe that the concrete thought of the inhabitants of this city, with the exception of the criminal element, is a desire to be freed or emancipated from the annoyance and pecuniary loss caused by dissensions between opposing forces, whose desire for gain or self-aggrandizement prompts them to assume an attitude of combativeness, thereby usurping and curtailing the rights and privileges of their fellow citizens.

San Francisco has more brainy, able men to the square foot than any city of like size in the world, and it is up to these men to effect an organization particularly applicable to the city of San Francisco, whereby a sane, sensible, just and equitable adjudication may be made of any and all disagreements which now exist, or which may arise at some future day, between factions holding citizenship in this municipality, whose interests are identical but who, from some grievance, either real or imaginary, are obstructing the progress not only of their own business, but that of the general business of the community.

The wide divergence of interests that will necessarily be represented by the component parts of such an organization must have a basis for legislative action that is broad and liberal in its interpretation, in order to perfect it to a point of executive efficacy.

I contend that organization must be met by organization, and while the task of perfecting an aggregation that crystallizes the sentiment of the community likewise renders it elastic and susceptible for immediate consideration of important topics, is herculean in its magnitude, still I consider that it can be accomplished, and San Francisco, scarred by fire and despoiled by forces possessing ulterior motives, is a proper field for the exploitation of a movement that will insure a citizenship which will be productive of prosperity, of pure government and of industrial peace, that will place the new and greater San Francisco in the rank to which she is entitled by reason of her geographical location, and the boundless wealth of the state of California.

San Francisco is not simply the metropolis of California, neither is it only the metropolis of the western coast of the United States. It is now, and we have every reason to believe it will remain, the metropolis of the Pacific Ocean, and as such it must maintain its commercial supremacy, which is easy of accomplishment, provided there is unity of action by the men who actuate the current of its commercial and industrial activities.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1910.

"Strength lies in character. Deceit is weakness; sham and pretense are enfeebling. Only the genuine and sincere are worth while."

The "Labor Clarion" celebrates another birthday with this issue, for it is No. 1 of Vol. XIX. The declaration of principles on page 3 has been lived up to during the past twelve months, and it will be the guide for the future. A labor paper's journey through life is not always gilded, in fact it is usually the reverse. Consequently the fact of a birthday is noted with the pleasure customary under the circumstances. For the support of the past, the "Labor Clarion" extends its appreciation, and solicits a continuance for the days to come. During recent months the following unionists have joined an already large mailing list—photo-engravers, theatrical stage employees, moving picture operators, newspaper carriers, steam shovel and dredge men, and the printers of Richmond and Martinez. The desire to further the trade-union movement actuates this publication, and its best effort will be devoted to that work.

More is needed than a mere recognition of principles. Unless they are lived up to, and their precepts followed, the rest is so much shallow effort. This is especially true of the union label. We all believe in its virtues and the necessity of its place in every-day life, but, speaking collectively, we fail to grasp the opportunity afforded of helping ourselves as well as others associated with us in the ranks of organized labor.

Thomas A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers of America, is visiting San Francisco. Last night he addressed a mass meeting of the garment workers and cutters, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. Mr. Rickert is not a stranger in the west. He is on a fraternal visit, and called on the southern organizations on his way up the coast. After a short sojourn, the president will proceed to the cities of the northwest. In the meantime, be sure to call for the label of the garment workers.

The California Co-Operative Meat Company contemplates decreasing its indebtedness, thereby enabling the officers to purchase supplies in the open market. The last financial statement showed that excellent progress is being made. A series of non-interest bearing certificates, valued at 25 cents, has been issued. The amount authorized under this plan is \$10,000, and the board of directors will redeem the certificates at any time from one to five years, as business warrants. The address of the company is 323-325 Twelfth street, Oakland, California, and the cause is one that should appeal to all.

COMMISSIONER'S FINAL REPORT.

Colonel Harris Weinstock has submitted to Governor Gillett his final report as California's commissioner to investigate labor conditions in the countries of the world.

The creation of an inquiry board—a tribunal to have in charge all controversies between the employed and the employer over matters of pay and hours, so as to eliminate the necessity of strikes and lockouts—is the most satisfactory solution to the capital and labor problem, says Mr. Weinstock.

He advocates the adoption of the inquiry act, now established in Canada, and cites reasons why all parties concerned should favor it. This law puts in the hands of the labor board the power of settling all disputes between employee and employer. It forces both parties to lay their claim before the board and to acknowledge the merits of each.

The following reasons are given by Colonel Weinstock why employers should support the inquiry act:

(A) It will restrain the unfair among labor men from making unfair demands. (B) It will tend to prevent labor from resorting to force to secure unreasonable demands where labor is unwisely led. (C) It will ward off the tendency to establish compulsory arbitration, which is likely to follow if no other means of relief is afforded the public to protect itself against the loss caused it by what are often reckless and needless strikes and lockouts in connection with public utilities. Compulsory arbitration would mean that a court would fix for the employer wages and conditions of labor. (D) It will tend to insure continuous service with all that this means in respect to contracts. (E) It will tend to reveal to the owners the efficiency or inefficiency of company officials. (F) It will tend to avert all evils of a strike.

The reasons why the same act would be of benefit to labor, he says, are:

(A) By diminishing strikes and lockouts, it will prevent needless waste of the worker's time, money and energy and tend to obtain justice without loss of income. (B) It will gain for labor intelligent public sympathy, by affording it an opportunity to present its grievances before a public tribunal whose object it is to get at the facts. It will afford labor the opportunity to make good its oft-repeated claim that because of the uniform reasonableness and justice of its demands it courts public investigation. (D) It will tend to prevent pre-judgment of the merits of labor disputes on the part of an interested and possibly hostile press. (E) It will compel unfair or unwilling employers, who usually take the position that they have nothing to arbitrate, to get together with and to meet their men, and will force them to talk about the merits of the dispute and to listen to the claims of the other side. (F) It will tend to prevent unfair or unreasonable employers from acting in a way which must of necessity mean suffering and loss to other people who are not to blame. (G) When an investigation is made, it will not be possible to keep back anything that is likely to prove hopeful to the cause of labor. (H) The many little things that sometimes crop up and cause serious trouble, by an impartial investigation, are likely to be adjusted and settled. (I) Organized labor stands committed to the doctrine that it does not want to strike in order to enforce its demands, if the consideration of them can be attained without recourse to that drastic remedy. A board of inquiry will afford the remedy. (J) Organized labor is not blind to the fact that in every great industrial struggle, in connection especially with public utilities, the public has a large interest as well in the result as in the means adopted to reach that result. The board of inquiry would assure a hearing under the fairest possible conditions and bring out the facts.

(K) The creation of a public board of inquiry is calculated to postpone hasty action in the direction of strikes and lockouts and will tend to the settlement of disputes as the result of reason rather than as the result of passion or feeling. (L) It withal will not take away the final right to strike.

The reasons the public should favor it he gives as follows:

(A) In all great strikes, especially in connection with public utilities, the public has more at stake than both the disputants combined. The board of inquiry will represent the public equally with the other parties in interest, which will thus be given the voice in the matter to which it is entitled. (B) It will make for reason and equity, for law and order, taking the place of heat and passion, disorder and violence in the settlement of labor disputes. (C) It will make for labor disputes being peacefully settled before a tribunal without interruption to public service. (D) In the event of either party to a labor dispute refusing to abide by the findings of the board of inquiry, the publication of such findings will present the facts and enable the public intelligently to give its support to the party having right on its side. (E) It will tend to reduce to a minimum strikes and lockouts, with their consequent tremendous loss and injury to the public.

SUPPORT THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

Congress has under consideration a bill to extend the provisions of the eight-hour law to all government work, whether performed at first hand or by private firms under the contract system. Undoubtedly this was the intent of the framer of the original measure, but the peculiarities of phraseology and the convenient latitude of legal minds have prevented the consummation of the intention.

While all unions are very much interested in the extension proposed, the men engaged in the iron industry are especially concerned, for the reason that they do a great deal of government work, and most of them have to toil longer than eight hours.

The American Federation of Labor and all the labor organizations east, west, north and south are heartily in favor of house bill No. 15,441 and senate bill No. 5,578. The house and senate labor committee is discussing the advisability of broadening the law. This body will be addressed by learned lawyers who will describe the fearful results for sundry millionaires should the recognized American workday become law.

Do your part. There is no need to describe to a trade-union constituency the reasons for urging the adoption of the bill. They are known. Write a letter to Congressman Sylvester C. Smith and Senator Frank Flint—both of California—who are on the committee. Tell them you are in favor of the adoption of the real eight-hour law, urge them to vote for it and advocate its passage in congress.

LOS ANGELES TEMPLE DEDICATION.

Next Tuesday, Washington's Birthday, the trade unionists of Los Angeles will dedicate their splendid labor temple. Mayor McCarthy of San Francisco will deliver the main address. A large delegation of local unionists will journey to the southern city to participate in the ceremonies. The occasion is one calling for the heartiest congratulations. To build a structure such as graces Los Angeles is a stupendous task. Now that the days of tribulation are over, and the temple rears its head proudly, there is a lesson to be learned. If Los Angeles can build a labor temple that is both useful and ornamental to the movement, then other cities can copy the example, especially when it is well known that the difficulties facing the Southern California unionists are more pronounced than in some other quarters.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**Women and the Strikers.**

A Philadelphia magistrate who lectured a Bryn Mawr college girl for taking part in a disturbance raised by the shirt-waist girls who are on a strike there said to her:

"It is the women of your class, not the actual strikers, who have stirred up all this strife. Had you and your kind kept out of this fight, it would have been over long ago."

This magistrate did not distinguish himself either for good sense or good taste, or for much knowledge of what was going on, says the New Orleans "Item."

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, who knows the working girls and has made many an effective appeal for better conditions for them on the score of hygiene, says that "the most potent single influence in spreading the strike in New York after it had once been started was the conduct and attitude of the police."

The same is true of Philadelphia. Commenting on Dr. Hutchinson's article, the New York "World" says:

"He says also that on a waist costing \$4.50 at wholesale and \$7 at retail the labor cost is 75 cents; that buyers of such waists would willingly pay 5 or 10 cents more if it could go undiminished to the makers; but that there has been abundance of money made in the shirt-waist trade to pay a better wage, and furnish steady employment the year round."

"If Dr. Hutchinson is right, what the Philadelphia magistrate calls 'women of your class' have a good right to resent the treatment of their working sisters; and their womanly interest in the struggle is highly creditable."

* * *

The Gay Amid the Grave.

A local newspaper devoted considerable space during the week to the return of the Pacific cruisers. Speaking of the trip, this paragraph contains a touch of humor:

"The fleet's second stop was Nares Harbor, Admiralty Island, where two navy colliers from Cavite and a British collier from Newport News were waiting with coal. Although there is a German trading settlement at Nares Harbor, the people in the interior of the islands are primitive savages, waging their wars with crude weapons and varying a vegetarian diet with frequent cannibal feasts. The officers of the fleet accepted no invitations to dine with the natives, but did manage to secure some of their implements of warfare in exchange for tobacco."

It is not to be wondered at that invitations to dine with the natives were declined, in view of their acknowledged propensities.

* * *

Close of the Miners' Convention.

After a tumultuous session, the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, adjourned early on February 3d.

By a big vote, St. Louis was chosen as the convention city for 1911. Indianapolis, Toledo and Rochester, N. Y., fought to secure the convention but the sentiment was too much in favor of St. Louis.

J. W. Van Cleave, of the Buck Stove and Range Company, is a member of three of the organizations inviting the miners to St. Louis. The miners recognized the gruesomeness of the joke, but nevertheless decided in their determination to accept the invitation and invade the enemies' territory. This is in conformity with the action taken by the American Federation of Labor, which will hold its convention this year in November, in Van Cleave's home city. The miners have been meeting in Indianapolis, the home of David M. Parry, former president of the National Manufacturers' Association, for such a long time that they now deem a change of hosts necessary.

One of the resolutions adopted was as follows:

"Resolved, That we demand a more rigid en-

forcement of existing laws and the crystallization of additional laws placing the function of protecting life on the mine owner, and ultimately minimizing to the lowest possible degree the great sacrifices of humanity."

An amendment to the constitution was also passed providing that the sons of members between fourteen and seventeen years of age shall pay an initiation fee of \$2.50. Heretofore the age limit was from fourteen to sixteen years. It was argued that if the age limit was extended one year it would mean that the sons of miners would remain in school one year longer before being compelled to go to work.

A proposition to increase the pay of executive board members from \$4 to \$4.50 a day was lost after a lively fight.

* * *

Japanese Morality.

The Sacramento "Union" publishes a timely editorial on the morals of Japanese and the Hindus who lately have become a menace to the civilization of the white man. The following description is true:

"Sometimes persons who are not acquainted with Japanese peculiarities and who have never met any of the race, except a few of the well-groomed and charming gentlemen who are traveling around the country making speeches and drinking champagne, can not understand why those who see more of the little brown man, and who come in more or less intimate contact with him daily, are not anxious that he should increase and multiply in this land of liberty and freedom."

"Perhaps the problem may be in part answered for them when their attention is called to the discovery recently made by a superior judge of Seattle that large numbers of Japanese women are imported as the wives of resident Japanese; that they are married to them both by the laws of Japan before they come to the United States, and by the laws of this country after they get here; that the men claim the women as wives, and the women acknowledge the men as husbands, and yet in a very short time the women are found occupying the tenderloin and are nothing more than the slaves, and the willing slaves, of the men."

* * *

William Calhoun Favors Ten-Hour Law.

The Illinois supreme court is considering an appeal from a decision declaring unconstitutional the ten-hour workday for women. William J. Calhoun, United States minister to China, addressed the court, saying in part:

"I take notice of some of the abuses which exist in this highly and artificially developed civilization of ours, and which call aloud for correction. In the doctrine of the freedom of contract there is more of fiction than morality."

"When men and women are dependent upon their daily wages; when they are face to face with poverty all the time; when the loss of a day's work and a day's wage means not enough money to pay rent or not enough to buy food, it is not fair, it is not common sense, to say they enjoy any freedom of contract for the sale of their labor."

"Many women in their struggle for food and shelter, yes, and for life itself, are willing—even eager—to work long hours every day in every week in the year, year in and year out, until their bodies break under the strain."

"But the wishes of such women should not be allowed to militate against the welfare of woman-kind and of mankind."

"When a woman, be she maid or mother, has worked in a factory ten long hours she has toiled the limit the laws of this country should allow."

"But should the selfish desire of a few men to sell more goods, to grind out more orders, be allowed to stifle the needful demand of maidenhood and of motherhood?"

TO ORGANIZED LABOR EVERYWHERE.

Greeting: The lockout of the garment workers by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. is still on. We are determined to fight to the bitter end. There can be neither truce nor peace until the rights of organized labor will be recognized by the Marx & Haas Co., manufacturers of the Jack Rabbit brand of clothing.

Organized labor throughout the land is supporting our locked-out members very liberally, both morally and financially. Never before have business men been so much interested in any labor dispute as the retail clothing dealers are in the Marx & Haas lockout.

We have received thousands of letters from dealers throughout the country promising us their moral support.

While thanking you for the solidarity you have shown toward the St. Louis garment workers in these hours of struggle, we assure you that we are more determined than ever before to bring the Marx & Haas fight to a successful and victorious conclusion.

We do not underestimate the power of Van Cleave & Co.; neither do we overestimate our own strength. It is with the undiminished support of organized labor that we will and must win this battle, which has been bravely fought since September 13, 1909, for over five months. We are confident that you will continue your moral and financial support in our behalf. This fight was forced upon organized labor. Now let us retaliate until the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. will do justice to union labor. Marx & Haas may have the power to throw a thousand people on the street on the eve of a severe winter, but the firm cannot prevent our working men and girls from remaining steadfast, neither can they compel union men and their friends to buy their "Jack Rabbit Brand" of clothing.

Fraternal yours,

St. Louis District Council, No. 4, United Garment Workers of America.

OTTO KAEMMERER, President.

212 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

At the last meeting of the Anti-Jap Laundry League, much satisfaction was expressed over the dispatch from Washington proclaiming that the house committee will favorably and unanimously recommend the passage of a bill introduced by Congressman Hayes to exclude all Asiatics. Other organizations will be assisted, as decided, in preparing a memorial to the United States senate to favorably consider the Hayes bill.

Delegates Fitzgerald, Bonner Kull and Hurst were appointed a committee to interview the officers of the Panama Canal Exposition and ascertain if they intend to permit Japs to be employed in the administrative buildings or in any of the concession buildings, except those to be occupied by Japanese or Chinese. The league declared that it favors the exposition, provided that Asiatics shall not be employed.

President H. F. McMahon was appointed to attend the next session of the executive council of the Companions of the Foresters of America, for the purpose of interesting it in the crusade of the Anti-Japanese Laundry League. The meeting is to be held in Alameda on April 5, 1910.

The league instructed its business secretary to investigate the report received to the effect that a theatre in the Mission district, supported chiefly by union people, distributes once a week to its female patrons souvenirs purchased from a Japanese concern.

In order that the Japanese laundries can each be investigated at least once a month, the league has appointed James Wilson to act as assistant outside agent.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 11, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Application for Affiliation—From the Alaska Fishermen's Union; referred to the organizing committee.

Credentials—Garment Cutters—J. T. Kean. Newspaper Solicitors—E. G. Harrison, J. Elliott. Bookbinders—Bernard Hassler, Chas. J. Williams, Thos. P. Garrity. Pile Drivers—Geo. P. Foely, vice J. K. Ryan. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Congressmen Englebright, Smith, McLachlan, Hayes, Needham, McKinlay, Kahn, Knowland, and from Senators Perkins and Flint, in relation to re-organization of navy yards. From mayor's secretary, in relation to arrival of Columbia Park Boys and reception. From union label department of the A. F. of L., relative to re-organizing the glove workers. From Jere L. Sullivan, secretary of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, regretting inability to come to San Francisco. From A. F. of L., stating that they will officially notify us of plans of executive council for meeting in this city. From Machinists, No. 68, enclosing donation to Mexican Liberty League. From "California Weekly," requesting Council to subscribe. Vice-President Rosenthal in chair; Bro. McCabe vice-president pro tem. Referred to Executive Committee—From Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, requesting assistance of Council in the matter of correcting list of shops supposed to use union label appearing in their official journal. From Hackmen's Union, requesting that N. Gray & Co., undertakers, be declared unfair. Referred to Trustees—Financial secretary's quarterly report from November 1st to January 31st, inclusive. From Hall Association, requesting that trustees of Council audit accounts of carnival committee.

Communication from the Building Trades Council, stating that in regard to documents stored in Mission Bank vaults relative to street carmen's strike, their executive officers had been directed to deal with same. Secretary Gallagher stated that it had been arranged for president and secretary of Building Trades Council to meet with the president and secretary of this Council to discuss this matter, and make some disposition of these records. Moved that this Council pursue this course and permit president and secretary to confer to that end; carried.

Communication from State Building Trades Council, stating that a special train would leave here for Los Angeles on the evening of February 21, 1910, to attend dedicatory services of the Los Angeles Labor Temple and requesting Council to co-operate. Moved that we send one delegate to represent this Council at the dedication of Los Angeles Labor Temple; carried. Moved that the selection of representative lay over one week; carried.

From legislative committee of the International Association of Machinists, asking co-operation in urging congress to pass the eight-hour law under consideration to apply to all work performed, directly or indirectly, for the United States government. The Council decided to appoint a committee of three to confer with Senator Flint when he returns to California, and to have the secretary telegraph the Council's endorsement of the proposed bill.

From Good Government League, requesting appointment of committee to confer with other committees from various civic bodies in relation to charter amendments. Moved that the communication be filed. Amended that Council comply with the request and send three delegates to

this proposed conference. The amendment was lost and the communication filed.

Reports of Unions—Stablemen—Business quiet; request that men employed in fire department stables be engaged from union headquarters. Retail Drivers—Request a demand for their button, and that unionists help to discourage the employment of boys in place of men in this avocation. Milk Drivers—Negotiations leading up to signing of new agreement have been successfully concluded. Barbers—Business quiet; blanket boycott still on; hope unions will respond liberally; moral assistance also requested; cooks' helpers, cigar makers and laundry wagon drivers have donated to the Barbers' Union. Newspaper Solicitors—Request that unionists demand card of solicitors; thank unions for their assistance in the matter of the "Call." Chauffeurs—Are progressing; hope that card will be demanded where possible.

Executive Committee—Reported that they had organized by electing Bros. K. J. Doyle chairman, P. O'Brien sergeant-at-arms, and secretary of the Council as secretary of committee. Further, that the laundry workers' affair had been laid over three weeks pending a report. That they had passed upon a matter in dispute between the Janitors' Union and the Chutes Theatre; also it had adopted rules in force during the term of the previous committee relative to attendance, etc. On the matter of the broom makers' request for a boycott, the committee recommended that Council declare its intention of levying a boycott, subject to the report of the secretary. The secretary recommended that this matter lay over one week, and, on motion, the recommendation of the secretary was concurred in; report of committee concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Pursuant to action taken at the previous meeting of the Council, the following names were given as the selection of delegations in the proposed union label section: Garment Workers, May E. Cummings; Cigar Makers, Henry Knobel; Cooks, No. 44, O. E. Henley; Milkers, Paul Eichenberger; Molders, J. O. Walsh; Cooks' Helpers, L. Spinass; Coopers, No. 131, P. Kelleher; Machinists, No. 68, W. E. Jones; Waiters, M. P. Scott; Retail Delivery Drivers, J. Miller; Photo Engravers, Andrew J. Gallagher; Janitors, Chas. Erickson; Box Makers, W. G. Desepthe.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported that it had organized by electing M. J. Roche chairman, and Theo. Johnson secretary. The committee recommended in the matter of the request of Bro. O. W. Maguire, relative to women wearing headgear in the poor man's theatre and other places of amusement, that the secretary communicate with the board of police commissioners, requesting that proper steps be taken to prevent violation of ordinances restricting the wearing of hats in theatres, and to apply same to nickel-odeons; concurred in. The committee reported a resolution dealing with the proposed increase in postal rates on second-class matter, which resolution contains statement as inadequate information relative to present legislation possessed by both congress and general public; also the desire that congress make a thorough investigation into the matter obtaining to postal service for intelligent use in the framing of remedial legislation, and expresses on behalf of this Council faithful adherence to the policy of the maintaining undiminished and unimpaired for all time of the second-class mail privilege. (See resolution elsewhere in "Labor Clarion.") On motion the resolution was adopted as submitted by the committee, and secretary instructed to comply with its provisions.

Label Committee—Reported that it had organized by electing Bro. B. Shonhoff chairman, and Sister Hagan secretary. The committee submitted a progressive report, and stated that they would meet on the first and third Wednesday

Hansen & Elrick

Men's Furnishers

NOW
HAVE A BRANCH STORE

766 MARKET ST.
PHELAN BLDG.

—ALSO—
353 MONTGOMERY—1105 FILLMORE

Wallenstein & Frost

824 MARKET STREET

Opposite 4th

Union-Made Suits

AT IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

\$15.00 now \$11.25	\$18.00 now \$13.75
20.00 " 15.50	22.50 " 17.25
25.00 " 19.50	27.50 " 21.75

CUT OUT THIS AD.

GOOD FOR \$1.00 UNTIL MARCH 1st

On Suit or Overcoat

FOR A LARGER AND BETTER SAN FRANCISCO

PATRONIZE SAN FRANCISCO
MADE GOODS.

"LUNDSTROM" HATS

(UNION MADE)

are made here. Quality and styles rank with the leading ones in the world.

To make your shopping convenient our stores are located at

1178 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
72 Market Street
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THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast
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BRANCHES: 266 SUTTER STREET
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1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING

MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS

F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

evenings of each month, pending further information relative to formation of label section.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Report of Commonwealth Club Committee—The committee submitted a lengthy written report upon proceedings at dinner of the club held Wednesday evening, February 9, 1910. The committee recommended that the delegates obtain copies of papers read on the labor question at this dinner, printed in the "Labor Clarion," and further that a representative be selected to cooperate with Bros. Wisler and Tracy, whose duty it would be to consider the matter and to render a report to the Commonwealth Club at its next meeting. On motion, the report was adopted, and the recommendation concurred in. The chair appointed the secretary as third representative of the Council on this committee.

Unfinished Business—The secretary reported that he had visited the American Bakery, 671 Broadway, and found the proprietor of said bakery very unwilling to unionize his shop. It was moved that the American Bakery, located at 671 Broadway, be declared unfair; carried.

Delegate Liddy called attention to the high cost of living, and stated that he believed that the Council should take some action upon this matter.

New Business—The secretary stated that there were a few matters which he desired to call the Council's attention to, and obtain advice upon, and recommended that the Council go into executive session on same. On motion, the Council went into executive session, and discussed the matters brought to their attention by the secretary.

On the first matter, a motion prevailed that inasmuch as this had not been officially called to the attention of the Council, that we take no part in it until requested to do so. The other matter was referred to the executive committee for its consideration.

Receipts—Barbers, \$14; Bookbinders, \$6; Boot Blacks, \$4; Photo Engravers, \$4; Tailors, \$6; Machine Hands, \$2; Molders, \$10; Undertakers, \$4; Drug Clerks, \$4; Laundry Drivers, \$6; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$4; Stable Employees, \$8; Bartenders, \$10; Pile Drivers, \$6; Milk Drivers, \$10; Cracker Bakers, \$4; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Riggers, \$2; Boiler Makers, No. 25, \$6; Horse Shoers, \$4; Cooks, \$12; Teamsters, \$20; Boiler Makers, No. 410, \$2; Bakery Drivers, \$12; Beer Bottlers, \$12; from A. J. Gallagher, money sent in, but unaccounted for, \$2.60. Total, \$176.60.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$3; stenographer, \$20; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, subscription for January, \$5; Dickinson & Scott, printing circular letters, \$4.50. Total, \$72.50.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

LABOR COUNCIL—ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 7, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:20, President Spooner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Upholsterers, Milk Wagon Drivers, Butchers. Delegates seated.

Communications—From Vegetable Drivers, No. 45, requesting information relative to affiliation; referred to secretary. From joint charter committee, requesting appointment of five delegates from each affiliated union and the same from the Council; referred to new business. From Butchers, No. 120, asking that Council lend offices in re-organization; referred to new business. From Metal Trades Council of Cleveland; referred to brewery workers. From A. F. of L.,

anent the eight-hour workday on government contracts; referred to president and secretary, with instructions to write representatives in congress. From A. F. of L., enclosing literature and copy of employers' liability act; referred to executive board. From A. F. of L., relative to San Francisco cooks' and waiters' controversy with international; filed. From "California Weekly," filed. From secretary of A. F. of L., stating that he would forward copy of barbers' appeal as soon as filed. From H. G. H. Buckner and F. S. Clark, regarding establishment of labor paper; filed. From Rice, of Rice Institute, copy of proposed dance-hall ordinance; referred to executive committee.

Reports of Unions—Upholsterers—Called attention to Hindu immigrants and necessity for restrictive measures. Bartenders—Foster's bar fair. Bakery Salesmen—Increasing membership; nearly all bakeries signed up; Royal still unfair; new tactics proving successful. Newspaper Solicitors—None of the "Call" solicitors have cards; paper now employing girls. Brewery Workers—Member shot; man stands accused of robbery; now out on bail; is known as honest and industrious; good unionist; believed to be innocent.

Reports of Committees—Executive Committee—Recommend 10-cent per capita assessment for benefit of iron, steel and tin workers to affiliated unions; concurred in. Appeal of Mrs. de Lara referred to affiliated unions. Newspaper proposition of Bros. Buckner and Clark; movement endorsed. Action of arbitration committee failing, recommend Piedmont Press be placed on "unfair list." That all communications from Franklin Association come to Council through an affiliated organization. That answer to barbers' appeal be forwarded under seal of Council over signature of president and secretary. Business agent's report accepted and recommendations concurred in. Auditing committee reported favorably on bills presented.

New Business—Fraternal Delegate Pratt reported that the Building Trades had ordered the carpet mechanics to apply to A. F. of L. for a charter, but the organization had not reported.

Decided to allow the moving picture operators to pay per capita tax at the rate of \$1 a month.

Delegates impressed with importance of union labor getting active in coming charter election. Five delegates from each body affiliated to be appointed. The Council selected the president as one, and he appointed Bros. Smart, Forrest, Sefton and Curran as delegates to joint charter convention.

Decided to reinstate Butchers' Union, No. 120, and that Council ask the State Federation to assist in reorganizing the Butchers' Union in Oakland, and that back per capita be remitted.

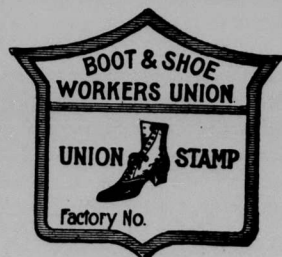
Receipts and Expenditures for the week ending February 7, 1910, read. Meeting adjourned 11:10.

A. W. SEFTON, JR., Secretary.

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!



246 SUMMER STREET

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

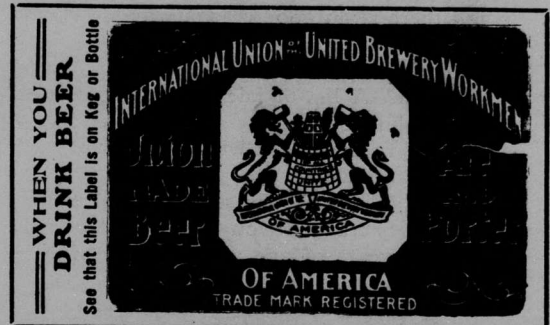
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We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco

Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus

Chas. Montgomery

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

1089-1091 MARKET ST.

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing
From Maker to Wearer

Notes in Union Life

T. J. Leary, foreman of the Hicks-Judd book-binding department, and ex-president of Bookbinders' Union, No. 31, was married on February 8th to Miss Sadie Fitzgerald of Oakland. The groom has more than the average number of friends in union circles, and they will join us in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Leary a happy and prosperous wedded life.

The barbers are anxious to secure the assistance—moral and financial—of their fellow unionists. They deserve it. Injunctions and Citizens Alliance opposition have weakened the organization, and there is no good reason why aid should not be rendered.

See that the union label of the bakers is on the bread you eat. A list of fair houses is published in another column.

The retail grocery clerks will pay 10 cents each to help the steel workers.

James Faulkner of the bay and river steamboatmen died in Sacramento on February 8th. He was fifty-five years of age and a native of New York.

All the iron trades unions are urging the adoption by congress of the eight-hour extension bill. Read the editorial on page 8.

Walter V. Harrington, a well-known Oakland printer, lost his father on February 10th.

The carriage and wagon workers are building up their union. Applicants are initiated at each meeting, and manufacturers favoring home industry are to be helped.

The stablemen seek the co-operation of the teamsters in an attempt to have the sanitary condition of some stables improved.

Be sure the chauffeur who drives the automobile carries a union card.

Eureka trade unionists favor a national redwood park in Humboldt County.

The butchers are making elaborate preparations for their entertainment and dance in the Labor Temple on Tuesday evening next—Washington's Birthday.

Daniel F. Tattenham's mother died on February 10th at the good age of eighty-one years.

Frank J. Jileck of the press assistants died last week. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, thirty-five years ago.

The new quarters of the gas workers are at 306 Fourteenth street. George W. Bell has his office hours in the forenoon.

John McLaughlin has aided the horseshoers unionize several shops within the last week or two.

R. L. Treweek, a San Francisco machinist, was killed at Roseville, Placer County, last week. He was run over in the railroad yards.

Last Monday the Puget Sound sailors' wage agreement went into effect. Included are sailors, firemen, cooks and stewards, and all other help on vessels.

The cooks are considering a proposal to establish a sick benefit fund.

No settlement is reported in the machinists' strike at Sparks, Nevada.

A conference was held last Wednesday evening between representatives of the brewing industry of San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton to consider a new wage scale. The one at present in force will expire on May 15th.

The pressmen have donated \$10 to the Allied Printing Trades Council for the purpose of assisting the formation of a label department of the A. F. of L., and a contribution has been made to the Mexican Liberty League. Last Wednesday evening the union held a referendum vote for international officers.

The photo-engravers will pay a per capita assessment of 1 cent for the work of organizing migratory labor.

ADDITION TO PRINTERS' HOME.

(By Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce.)

The library addition to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs was dedicated with elaborate ceremonies last Tuesday and Wednesday, February 15th and 16th. The formal opening of this building is an important event in the union labor world.

The festivities opened at noon on Tuesday, when a luncheon was served to the physicians of the Pike's Peak region, the members of the home being the speakers, with President James M. Lynch of the International Typographical Union as toastmaster. On Wednesday afternoon, a public reception was held, all of the buildings and grounds being thrown open to the public. The dedicatory exercises proper were held Wednesday evening. President Lynch was the principal speaker, while addresses were made by Mayor H. F. Avery and others.

The new library addition is one of the handsomest buildings at the institution. Although erected primarily for the purpose of housing the splendid library of 11,000 volumes, it also contains a spacious dining room, kitchen, serving room and other culinary departments. Later, two additional stories will be added to provide dormitory accommodations for 40 residents. It cost \$30,000, and the funds were raised entirely by voluntary contributions from members of the union.

The main building of the Printers' Home was dedicated in 1892, and since that time more than \$850,000 has been expended, and the property east of Colorado Springs has a total valuation of \$1,000,000. The average number of residents is 150, the average cost per resident being \$30.00 a month. Practically every cent which has been spent in buildings and maintenance has been raised by a monthly per capita assessment. Of late the management has devoted increasing attention to the treatment of tuberculosis, and has met with splendid results in the Colorado climate.

A PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT.

By George H. Shibley, President of the People's Rule League of America.

In the "American Federationist."

Extracts from "The Initiative and Referendum in 1909."

In thirty more states the initiative and referendum movement is far along.

In every one of these states the American Federation of Labor has helped to lead the movement. In nearly every case the state branch has taken a leading part and has invited the co-operation of the organized farmers. In Arkansas it has been the secretary of the State Federation of Labor, L. H. Moore, who has pulled the stroke oar. Years ago, at the time of the Farmers' Alliance, he was a state leader. Through persistent work Brother Moore and his colleagues secured for the initiative and referendum the assistance of the State Farmers' Union with ninety thousand members. This, in combination with a system of direct nominations for public office and the questioning of candidates in a few counties, enabled the progressive political leaders to win. This explains the people's success in Arkansas. Their restored liberties are directly due to the efforts of the American Federation of Labor.

In Ohio the recent annual convention of the State Grange declared for the initiative and referendum, after the monopolists had done their best to prevent it. Furthermore, the convention agreed to co-operate with the Ohio State Federation of Labor on all measures desired by both bodies, and telegrams to that effect were exchanged. The program is that all candidates for the legislature shall be questioned, and that it shall be done some weeks before the primaries are held. Therefore, judging by the successes accomplished in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and other

states, it is reasonably certain that this year the people of Ohio will elect a legislature that will submit a constitutional amendment for the restoration of self-government.

Year after year the trade-union movement has stood for the restoration of the people's rule, as a separate and distinct issue from any industrial theory. And, combined with a systematic questioning of candidates, promoted by the American Federation of Labor, a successful system of practical reform has been developed, entirely distinct from party politics.

One further point. The trade-union leadership in the people's rule movement is universally admitted, as is evidenced by the gift to President Gompers in 1907 of the pen which certified to the authenticity of Oklahoma's proposed constitution.

A resolution has been introduced in the Vancouver (B. C.) parliament to the effect that pressure be brought to bear upon the dominion government through the governor-general to enact legislation prohibiting Japanese or Chinese from acquiring or holding land in the dominion, but more particularly in British Columbia. It was pointed out that the Japanese were acquiring the most desirable fruit and garden lands to the detriment of the white settlers, inasmuch as their manner of living made it possible to undersell them, while their lack of conformity with the standard in selecting and packing fruit tended to impair the reputation of the province in the world's markets.

Mens Sample Suits and Overcoats

\$15⁰⁰

\$1⁰⁰ A WEEK \$1⁰⁰

Every Garment has the Union Label

The Leader

San Francisco's Greatest Mens Sample Suit House

2nd FLOOR, DOUGLAS BLDG.

Junc. Market and Eddy Sts.

Entrance, 908 Market St. and 21 Eddy St.
Take Elevator—Open Saturday Evenings

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week beginning this Sunday Afternoon.
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

MR. WALTER C. KELLY, "The Virginia Judge!"
MR. FRED LINDSAY, Australian Bushman and Stockwhip Expert; CHARLES W. BOWSER, EDITH HINKLE and CO.; REED BROTHERS; THORNE and CARLETON, Presenting for the first time the laughable skit "American Justice;" LA VEEN-CROSS and CO.; EMMA FRANCIS AND HER ARABIAN BOYS; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week great comedy hit of BERT LESLIE and His Merry Makers in the Slang Classic "Hogan in Society."

Evening Prices 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

Thrust and Parry

"I am going to drink two cups of Postum every morning from this time on, and put myself on a diet of grape-nuts. Bully for Post!"—Editor "The American Journal of Clinical Medicine."

There ought to be a stringent federal law against a man publicly declaring his intention to commit suicide—not only to protect the individual but to prevent the weak-minded from following suit.

"I would advise you all to do without newspapers, during the Lenten period, and to replace their scandals and their masses of ill-assorted information with more edifying works."—The Right Rev. Dr. Cortland Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburg.

"Bishop Whitehead has advised an Episcopal congregation to do without newspapers during Lent. This is pretty hard, along with the meat boycott, whether the latter be for economic or religious reasons. But many persons during Lent take pride in depriving themselves of what is hardest for them to do without. As for 'The Bee,' it will try to worry along for forty days without sermons."—Sacramento "Bee."

"Somewhere in San Diego several union plasterers are earning more money than the law of unionism allows. This fact leaking out has aroused the ire of labor agitators, who have inaugurated a still hunt to run down the guilty workers. In an industrial interview a local paper, quoting a leading contractor, made the statement that some plasterers are receiving as high as \$7 per day for their services. As union rules say that a union man who wields the trowel shall be paid but \$5.50 per day, leaders of the trade suspected traitors in the camp of unionism and immediately, it is said, called together their members for the purpose of finding out the guilty ones."—Los Angeles "Times."

For pure and unadulterated mendacity the sweet player on the lyre of Southern California heads the list. The "Labor Clarion" surmises that there isn't a word of truth in the above paragraph, not merely because it appeared in the "Times" but because unions legislate for a minimum wage scale, and are glad when their members receive more. The "Times" and other "open shop" agencies endeavor to prevent the installation of even a minimum schedule, alleging that the employer should be entitled to "pay a man what he is worth," which means, what he will accept. On the face of it, the statement is as wild as could be imagined, even for the artist responsible for the labor news in the Los Angeles "Times."

"Now that a rival fishing company has been organized in the Italian colony of fishermen and has been boycotted by the fishing combine, so that it has been forced to appeal to the courts for protection, consumers may gain relief from the outrageous robbery to which they have been subjected for years past by the monopoly of an industry for the support of which the state has been spending hundreds of thousands of dollars, ostensibly, but mistakenly, for the purpose of giving the public a cheap food fish supply."—Oakland "Tribune."

The "open shoppers" never open their voices to declare against the robbery of the people by these combinations and trusts in the commercial world. They are evidently looked upon as "business" concerns—apart from anything else. But let a trade union try to secure a wage requisite to purchase necessities, and there comes a wail from the Citizens' Alliances about "injustice" and the need of keeping the "freedom" for which our forefathers died.

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 11, 1910.

Called to order at 8 p. m., President George M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From International Association of Machinists, relative to eight-hour congressional bill; referred to law and legislative committee. From American Federation of Labor, requesting names and addresses of local ministers of the Gospel; referred to secretary. From Monticello Steamship Co., enclosing invitation to launching of steamer "Napa Valley." From Merchants' Association of San Francisco, asking for list of manufacturing plants in Vallejo; referred to local Merchants' Association. From American Federation of Labor, requesting a contribution of 10 cents from each member of union labor to be used in steel trust campaign; referred to delegates.

Reports of Unions—Painters—Visited by Vice-President Bowen of State Building Trades Council. Laundry Workers—Will send delegates to Council. Bakers—Had between 300 and 400 members present at last meeting. Machinists—Initiated one, selected new social club. Organizer Frank Holt of the Bartenders' and Cooks' and Waiters' Unions reported that he had effected the reorganization of the cooks and waiters, with Edward McGreevy of the bartenders acting secretary. Electrical Workers—Adopted resolution levying fine against any member found guilty of buying any product not bearing the union label, if such product is obtainable. Federal—Was visited by Vice-President J. B. Bowen of the State Building Trades Council. Barbers—Adopted new by-laws, which were submitted to the Council and referred to executive committee to be taken up with a committee from the barbers.

Reports of Committees—Executive Committee—Recommends that secretary be instructed to write San Francisco motion picture operators, relative to forming local organization. Law and legislative committee will hold meeting on February 15th.

New Business—The Council went on record as favoring the closing of the local post office at 6 p. m., in order to give employees more time with their families, and ask co-operation of general public.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

TO TELL OF FAIR PUBLICATIONS.

J. T. Dwyer, a member in good standing of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, is preparing a list of all union-made magazines and periodicals, and proposes to call and show his line to unionists. In taking up this work, Mr. Dwyer is the pioneer in a needed field of endeavor. Friends of organized labor have long wanted an accurate list of fair publications.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,529,978.50
Deposits December 31, 1909.....\$38,610,731.93
Total Assets\$41,261,682.21

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Bells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

BAKERIES USING THE UNION LABEL.

Andrew Kuehne, 2848 22d, cor. Alabama.
Chas. Strohmaier, 2650 21st.
Fiederlein & Thiemann, 3470 Mission.
Star Bakery, 2628 Mission, near 22d.
Beyer's Bakery, 3227 22d, near Mission.
Moritz Bimmerle, 122 Silliman.
J. & H. Kanewske, 19th and Vermont.
R. Hollnagel, 1334 Castro, near 24th.
Wm. Tschirch, 157 Fillmore, near Waller.
And. Halkett, 1602 Geary, near Buchanan.
Wm. Kelterer, Home Bakery, 2380 Market.
G. Guenther, 1713 Leavenworth.
Jelinek Bros., 2439 California.
Tuho & Peters, 420 Brannan, near Third.
Frahm & Co., 194 Third, near Howard.
Fred Munz, 1864 Union, near Octavia.
Carl Mettler, 130 Sadova, Ocean View.
Columbus Dining Room Bakery, 3312 Mission.
Gehmann & Seltz, 4458 Mission.
Duboce Cafe & Bakery, 708 14th.
L. Untenahrer, 2170 Mission, near 17th.
Chas. Weinrich, 20th Ave and Clement.
Pacific Syndicate, 891 Market, opp. Powell.
C. Geyer, 330 Brazil Ave.
Thoke & Sadler, Clement near 5th Ave.
Hugo Stanke, 2471 San Bruno Ave.
Nick Eukens, 899 Capp.
Christ. Pfeffermann, 541 Montgomery.
Chr. Kolb, 800 Diamond.
San Jose Baking Co., 433 Vine, San Jose.
Carl Neubold, 49 West San Carlos, San Jose.
Cal. Bakery, 4th and B, San Jose.
San Rafael Bakery, 2d and D, San Rafael.
Model Bakery, 2012 Emerson, Berkeley.

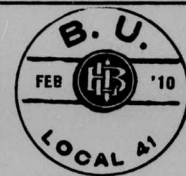
Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.

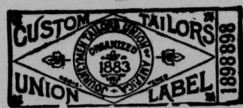


SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Feb., Black on Lilac.

UNION MEN—Our Spring Woolens are now on Display

We have never shown a more complete or better assortment.

In ordering your next suit bear this in mind: that we were the first tailoring concern in this city to adopt the Union Label—that we employ only skilled Union mechanics—that we make every suit in our own modern, sanitary workshops—that while we make our suits BETTER than most tailors, our charges are no higher.



K. & B.

7th St.
at Market

KELLEHER & BROWNE

7th Street
at Market



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.

†Monotype Machines.

‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
 (223) Art Novelty Adv. Co., 377 Hayes.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
 (172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.
 (48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.
 (185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 557 Clay.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
 (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (176) California Press, 50 Main.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
 (90) Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
 (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
 (178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.
 (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
 (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
 (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
 (127) *Halle R. H., 68 Fremont.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
 (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
 (168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.
 (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
 (102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
 (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
 (174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
 (58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.
 (43) Nevil, C. W., 154 Fifth St.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (221) Pacific Posten, 63 McAllister.
 (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (109) Primo Press, 87 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
 (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (218) Rossi, S. J., 1602 Stockton.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
 (145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
 (84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (125) *Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
 (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
 (31) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (10) *Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.
 (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.

- (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
 (35) *Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (189) *Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.
 (112) Wolf, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.
 (32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
 (30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
 (40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.
 (53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
 (42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
 Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
 American Tobacco Company.
 Bekin Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
 Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
 Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
 Moraghan Oyster Company.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products
 Pacific Box Factory.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.
 Standard Box Factory.
 Sutro Baths.
 United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.
 Arcade Hotel, San Pablo avenue, cor. 20th.
 Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th.
 Bekin Van and Storage Company.
 Eagle Box Factory.
 French & Peterson, Parcel Delivery.
 Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
 Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
 Montgomery-Osborne Hardware Co., 375 12th.
 Oakland Cream Depot, 1665-67 Willow.
 Phillips & Leisz, produce dealers, 339 12th.
 Piedmont Press, 1166 Webster.
 Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
 Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.
 Schlueter's Bazaar, 1158-60 Washington.
 Texas Bakery, 2010 Ashby avenue, Berkeley.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

During the week, President Tracy received from the American Federation of Labor a copy of the decision handed down by the executive council of that body in the case of the International Photo-Engravers, that organization having sought to establish complete jurisdiction over Rouse base blocks. At the Toronto convention of the A. F. of L., President Woll of the photo-engravers introduced, and sought to have passed, a resolution granting his organization jurisdiction. After investigation by the committee on adjustment, the resolution was referred by the convention to the executive council for investigation and decision. The claim of the engravers for entire jurisdiction was disputed by the Typographical Union, and the decision rendered sustained the contention of the latter organization, and permits these blocks to be used in composing rooms by members of the I. T. U. The case grew out of a local dispute in San Francisco. President Woll presented his case in person before the executive council. The Typographical Union submitted briefs prepared by President Lynch and Vice-President Tracy.

Will C. Israel, editor of the "News-Chronicle," Benkleman, Nebr., was married in Kansas City, Mo., on Tuesday, February 1, 1910, to Miss Selma L. Nixon. Mr. Israel is well known to many members of No. 21, having worked in this city for several years prior to 1906.

President Tracy has accepted an invitation to attend the ceremonies in dedication of the Los Angeles Labor Temple on Washington's Birthday.

The Boosters' Club will meet Sunday, February 20, 1910, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at headquarters.

A majority of 44 votes was cast in San Francisco against the proposed mortuary benefit; 568 members exercised the franchise—For, 262; against, 306.

Candidates for international office are beginning to make themselves known. William M. Reilly, a linotype operator on the Dallas (Texas) "News" will contest the presidency. Charles H. Govan of New York aspires to the vice-presidency. Edwin A. Hitchens of Cincinnati is a candidate for Home agent. Sam de Nedrey of Washington, D. C., writes the "Labor Clarion" that he would like to represent the I. T. U. in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. Will J. White has been nominated as Home trustee by a number of unions.

The late W. H. S. Gavin had an excellent rubber type outfit, as good as new. The type faces are up-to-date, and the appliances in first-class condition. Mrs. Gavin, who resides at 322 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, is anxious to dispose of the plant, and the attention of readers is directed to the opportunity.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society held its monthly meeting last Sunday. The usual amount of business was transacted. Applications for membership were received from W. H. Forbes and L. H. Nordhausen.

Mrs. Maggie E. Snyder, wife of William A. Snyder, died in Oakland a short time ago. The bereaved husband is assistant foreman of the Oakland "Tribune," and was formerly in charge of the mechanical departments of the Colorado Springs "Gazette" and "Evening Herald."

The Chicago Typographical Union is engaged in a wise and worthy effort to prevent the proposed increase in postal rates on second-class mail matter, which, it says, would force many struggling publications out of existence and diminish opportunity for employment in the printing trade. The union has sent a mammoth petition to congress on the subject and this was presented by Congressman Fuller of Illinois. This is a move that should be backed up by typographical unions all over the country, as the interests involved are vital to their welfare and that of all who are concerned in the work their members do.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hqrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 163—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet Thursday nights at 1213 Market.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Garment Cutters—Meet Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Headquarters, 306 14th; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers—M. Boehm, 703 Gough.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Sec., 392 Oak.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 460 Valencia.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m. headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 45 Steuart.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

A CASE AND A TESTIMONIAL.

Lieutenant George Bury of engine No. 14 of the fire department was fighting a fire at Gough and Golden Gate avenue a few days ago. He fell from a ladder and broke his ankle. As the emergency hospital was near, he was given first treatment, and had the North American Hospital Association notified of his misfortune. Promptly the hospital ambulance conveyed Mr. Bury to St. Winifred's Hospital, and he speaks in the highest terms of the medical skill and care to relieve his injury and provide him with every comfort.

The North American Hospital Association receives many flattering letters from patients who testify to the ability of the association to care for the sick and injured. Here is one received last week:

"February 9, 1910.

"North American Hospital Association,
"948 Market St., City.

"Dear Sirs:

"I wish to hereby acknowledge my thanks for treatment received as a member of your association. I must say that every one connected with your institution, from the ambulance men to the doctor and nurses, certainly understand and do everything in their power to help a patient towards recovery of health and strength. I wish to particularly mention Dr. Bigelow as being very considerate and careful.

"Again thanking you for the services rendered, I remain,

"Respectfully yours,

"CARL H. SCHEPER,

"Manager Dehmlow's Cleaning and Dye Works,
"555 First Ave., S. F., Cal." ***

LABOR COUNCIL—ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 14, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 by President Spooner. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Musicians, Branch 6; Street Car Men. Delegates seated.

Communications—From United Hatters of America; request granted. From International Association of Machinists, regarding the eight-hour bill; request granted. From A. F. of L., requesting clergymen's addresses; secretary instructed to comply. From Bakery Salesmen, asking that the Cape Ann Bakery be taken from the "we don't patronize" list; granted. From Alameda Building Trades Council; referred to the executive committee. From Milwaukee labor party, requesting financial aid; referred to the executive board.

Reports of Unions—Pressmen—Schmidt Lithograph Co. unfair to San Francisco pressmen, ask union men not to purchase canned goods under firm's label. Boxmakers—Jap washing windows of school house at Fifth and Grove. Milk Wagon Drivers—All but one dairy fair; local musicians were dealing unfairly if they discriminated between Oakland and San Francisco members.

Reports of Committees—Executive Committee—Recommendations concurred in. Exposition Committee—Report received and filed; recommendations concurred in.

Unfinished Business—Council thanked for action in Piedmont Press matter.

Recommendation of executive committee relating to janitor; concurred in.

Moved that three names be added to the charter committee; adopted.

Moved that two alternates be appointed on the charter committee; carried. Bros. Thompson, Andrews, Joslyn, McLaughlin and Brush appointed, they to select alternates from among them.

Moved that the request of the chairman of the charter committee be granted; that affiliated unions take notice that the first meeting is to take place at Hamilton Hall, Thirteenth and Jefferson, on February 24th, and that each affiliated body is entitled to three delegates; carried. The president suggested that delegates be chosen from among property owners, if practicable.

Business Agent's Report adopted and recommendations concurred in, as follows: That the matter of re-organizing the bakers and renting hall be referred to the executive committee. Musicians have organized in San Leandro, and will apply for affiliation. Bartenders will meet in Central Labor Council headquarters hereafter on the first Friday at 2 p. m., and on the third Friday at 8 p. m.

Tailors moved that the firm of Lancaster & Rehor be considered fair, all difficulties having been satisfactorily settled.

Secretary-Treasurer report read and bills ordered paid.

A. W. SEFTON, JR., Secretary.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum program for next week will possess two headliners—Walter C. Kelly, "The Virginia Judge," a most entertaining monologist, and Fred Lindsay, the Australian bushman and stock whip expert. Charles W. Bowser, Edith Hinkle and their company will appear in a strong one-act play called "Superstition." The Reed Brothers, unique gymnasts, will contribute to the entertainment. Next week will be the last of Thorne and Carleton in a skit entitled "American Justice." It will also conclude the engagements of La Veen-Cross & Co., Emma Francis and her Arabian boys, and Bert Leslie in his slang classic "Hogan in Society."

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held at headquarters on Tuesday, February 15th, C. H. Cassasa presiding. Ulderico Marcelli was admitted to membership on examination. Resigned through withdrawal of transfer, D. M. Rice. Reinstated to membership in good standing—J. B. Panella, W. Lehman, E. Perdriat, Chas. Schneider, Miss F. Tice, E. Carash. Application of John W. Brown was read and laid over for one week.

The next regular meeting of the board will be held on Wednesday, February 23d, at 10 o'clock, instead of Tuesday, the 22d.

Andrew Byrne, Local No. 161, musical director Robert Mantell Company, reported playing at the Columbia. E. P. Lewis, Local No. 36, director Sis Hopkins Company, reported playing at the Savoy.

J. W. Spencer has been appointed to represent this union on the label committee of the San Francisco Labor Council.

The board has appointed A. Dijeau, W. Schafer and S. Tully a committee to interview certain business houses of this city on behalf of the Garment Workers of America, to request them not to handle goods of unfair make.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held on Thursday, February 10th. Reports of the officers for the month of January, 1910, were read and accepted. A. Dijeau was added to the committee on citizenship. After much discussion regarding conditions existing at Santa Cruz, relative to employment of union bands, the matter was referred to the board of directors and District Officer Borgel.

Mr. Lee B. Grabbe, ex-president of Local No.

67, Davenport, Iowa, has deposited his transfer, and is now located in this city as manager of Jerome B. Remicks' branch of their New York store at 908 Market street, where he will be pleased to meet all friends and fellow musicians. Mr. Grabbe is a pianist and a composer of considerable note, "Elks' March," "Follow the Flag," "Habanera Waltz," "Pink Tea Waltz" and other well-known numbers being among his compositions. He is also a very prominent Elk and a member of a great many societies.

A GENEROUS ACT.

Mrs. Hattie Gutierrez de Lara is preparing a lecture on Mexico. The subject will be illustrated, and the moving picture operators have generously donated the slides for Mrs. de Lara. Beside the question of expense, the lady will be aided materially by this act, and she feels that public acknowledgment ought to be made of the thoughtfulness of the operators. In view of the interest taken in the neighboring republic, and the opportunity of both seeing and hearing, the lecture on Mexico should attract crowded houses.

EXCLUSION LEAGUE MEETING.

In the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street, the Asiatic Exclusion League will hold its regular monthly meeting next Sunday afternoon—February 20th. A full attendance of delegates is urged, and friends and visitors will be welcome. The subject of Hindu immigration is a theme of interest at the present time, and will be discussed on Sunday.

Tuberculosis is the principal enemy of Italians emigrating to this country and it is said that at least one-third of the Italian immigrants in American cities succumb to the white plague. Prominent New Yorkers have banded themselves together to remedy this condition.

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A RESOLUTION OF PROTEST.

Resolutions adopted by Labor Council:

Whereas, Legislation to increase the rates of postage on second-class mail matter is now pending before United States congress, and such legislation is authoritatively declared to be necessary to meet and overcome the annual deficit in postal revenues, alleged to be due to the low rates now prevailing on said second-class matter, and

Whereas, Upon examination of the records of the post office department, and through investigations and reports of numerous congressional committees and postal commissions, it has been fully demonstrated and is generally admitted by those competent to judge thereof, that owing to what may inoffensively be termed antiquated methods of doing business and inadequate systems of accounting, adopted and held to by the postal authorities, there is not now available the prerequisite information and data upon which to base enlightened legislation on the subject of postal rates and expenditures, and

Whereas, There exists the greatest need of exhaustive and correct information in regard to most subjects relating to the postal service, it is imperative that congress, without further delay, take the necessary steps to secure the same, and until this is done it is useless to expect any effective relief, based upon knowledge of actual facts, and we can only expect that the burden of the public from time to time will be increased, as is to be done in the present instance, therefore be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 11th day of February, 1910, that we enter our most emphatic protest against the enactment of any legislation whatever to increase present postal rates, and particularly are we opposed to any curtailing of the second-class mail privilege at present rates, and we do hereby affirm our sincere attachment to the time-honored policy of making the government post office our greatest aid to popular education by establishing, maintaining, and at intervals enlarging, but never restricting, the second-class mail privilege which is the greatest achievement of our nation, namely, the almost free dissemination of knowledge and news among all the people.

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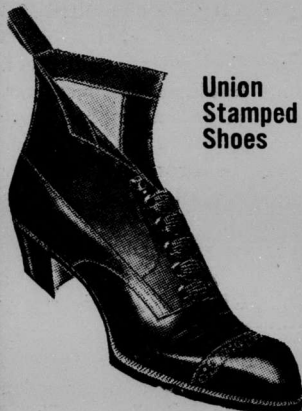
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For the accommodation of those unable to purchase on week days, our store will be open Saturday Evenings until 10 o'clock